

New-York



NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1886.

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AGAINST MR. DILLON.

ENGLISH LIBERALS FRIGHTENED BY THE DECISION.

DISAVOWING SYMPATHY WITH THE "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN"—MR. STEAD'S TIRADES—AUSTRIA'S CANDIDATE FOR THE BULGARIAN THRONE—LADY COLIN CAMPBELL—WALT WHITMAN.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, Dec. 16.—English Liberals are pretty well frightened by the decision against Mr. Dillon. They appear to think they have had a narrow escape from a collision both with the Irish court and with English opinion, and they are in haste to disown all responsibility for the famous "plan of campaign." Their chief London organ declares it has never felt the slightest doubt that this "plan" is—as the court has now declared it to be—clearly, distinctly and absolutely illegal. "The Daily News" adds: "On one account it is an impolitic, mischievous and dishonest device." Mr. Gladstone's friends were just in time to extract from him before the court spoke a general declaration against the illegal combination. The Liberals pay every compliment, as the judge did, to Mr. Dillon's purity of motive and missionary zeal, but they now decline to accept his "plan of campaign" as a necessary method of averting assassination. "We refuse to believe," says the same journal, "even on Mr. Dillon's authority, that in Ireland stealing is the only alternative to murder." Besides, it is believed here that the "plan" is a failure. Liberals openly say so. Indeed, the only English journal I have seen which defends the "plan" is "The Pall Mall Gazette," whose defense is more damaging than the others' attacks. Mr. Stead's idea of promoting good will between England and Ireland is to shriek out that the Irish do well to hate the English. He appeals to the English trade-unions to take up the Irish cause, urging that the whole principle of trade-unions is at stake across St. George's Channel. As English trade-unions have steadily refused to take part in English politics except for trade-union purposes, the chance of their entering upon an Irish crusade is not great. Mr. Stead's visit to Ireland naturally roused his sympathies in behalf of the tenants, but he is advocating the cause of Ireland—just as he did the cause of Russia—in a manner which irritates and alienates his English audience.

The Government have still to decide what positive steps shall be taken in consequence of the decision against Mr. Dillon. No general proclamation is expected, but other prosecutions will follow if the leaders persist in the "plan."

The suggestion of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg for Prince of Bulgaria finds favor in English eyes, though not because he is a Coburg. But Prince Ferdinand is an Austrian officer, and the offer of the Bulgarian crown has been made by the Bulgarian delegates while staying at Vienna, so that the acceptance and ratification of this choice would seem to Europe an Austrian triumph over Russia. The Czar's assent is therefore unlikely; but if given it means a new deal in Eastern affairs. Still, Vienna thinks the "plan" may be managed.

The appointment of Mr. Condie Stephen as Secretary of the British Embassy at Vienna is of good omen for the Bulgarian cause. It was Mr. Stephen's report which did so much to keep the Foreign Office straitened on this question. He is a personal friend of Prince Alexander and a still stronger friend of the Bulgarian people, to whose desire and capacity for independence he testifies in the strongest terms.

The case in behalf of Lady Colin Campbell closed nominally with the production of various witnesses to contradict sundry essential but not sensational points made by the other side; but the Duke of Marlborough is really next after Lady Colin herself the most important witness for the defense. His appearance was eagerly awaited by the jury and the public. His examination and cross-examination were both unexpectedly brief, but his denial of the charge was explicit, and the impression left by his whole testimony is favorable. Captain Shaw, too, came out of the box with flying colors, and Dr. Bird's evidence is regarded as straightforward. Sir William Butler's refusal to appear as a witness damages him in public opinion and may damage Lady Colin. Nobody thought any serious case against Dr. Butler had been made out, but when the judge ruled that there was, technically speaking, evidence to go to the jury, his presence and denial became important. All the evidence is now in and I hear that Lady Colin's lawyers are well satisfied.

The only dramatic novelty this week is a clever dramatic sketch entitled "The Friar," by Mr. Comyns Carr, with music by Mr. Cadicott, produced last night at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's. Mr. Carr, who began by dramatizing "Hugh Conway's" novels is now rapidly coming forward as an original writer for the stage. "The Friar" was well received by the audience, including many celebrities.

Scotch and English papers publish statements that Walt Whitman is in great need and Mr. F. H. Underwood, the American Consul at Glasgow, sent word to him from the British public. "The Pall Mall Gazette" asks its readers for fifty pounds (\$250) to be sent to Mr. Whitman as a Christmas present. Sundry papers say that whatever may be thought of Mr. Whitman's place as a poet, he has wide fame, and America ought not to let him starve.

FRENCH DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.
A BANQUET GIVEN BY GENERAL PELLIER—SPEECH OF MINISTER MC LANE.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—General Pellier gave a banquet last evening to the United States Minister, Mc Lane, and the French delegation to the ceremony of the dedication of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. General Pelier expressed profound emotion over the cordiality of the reception accorded the delegates by the people of the United States.

Mr. Mc Lane, in his response, said French Huguenots and other Frenchmen were established in America before the English civilization was planted there, and they had lent their names to places, testifying to the extent and persistence of French influence. Other nations, with whom the United States were happy to enter into a compact relating to the less historical association established by the closest and most intimate ties between France and the United States. The blood which had been spilt had afterward sealed their friendship, which was soon to become political and of some political importance. "This trip," continued the American Minister, "rests upon the great principle whose beneficent action your illustrious sculptor has syndicated, and will last as long as liberty enlightens the world."

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JOHN DILLON ARRESTED AGAIN.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

CAPTURED IN COMPANY WITH WILLIAM O'BRIEN, MATTHEW HARRIS AND DAVID SHEEHY IN A POLICE RAID ON NATIONALIST RENT OFFICES.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—John Dillon, Member of Parliament for East Mayo; William O'Brien, Editor of "United Ireland"; Matthew Harris, Member of Parliament for East Galway; and David Sheehy, Member of Parliament for South Galway, were arrested to-day in the town of Loughrea, County Galway, charged with conspiracy to defraud. An immense Nationalist meeting was held at Loughrea this afternoon at which Father Cunningham presided and a number of other clergymen and Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris and Sheehy were on the platform. A large contingent of Lord Clancarty's tenants was present. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien addressed the meeting and then opened Nationalist rent offices. Hundreds of tenants came forward and paid their rents. Suddenly the police made a raid on the offices. Inspector Davies seized money, documents and books and arrested Mr. Dillon, and, it is alleged, roughly treated him. The police went upstairs and took possession of more money and documents. They then arrested Mr. O'Brien, and afterward Messrs. Harris and Sheehy. The specific charge against the four men is that they were conspiring to induce tenants not to pay their lawful rents. The police took away from Mr. Dillon \$400 which he had just received in trust from tenants. The four men were taken before a magistrate and remanded for a week.

"United Ireland" says that John Dillon's line of conduct will not be blamed by the Government's sentence ordering him to furnish a bond, with two sureties, for his "good behavior in the future." "Nobody," says that paper, "cares a rush for Judge O'Brien'sious opinion concerning the legality of the plan of campaign." Captain Masey said last night that he did not think that more than five of the cabin passengers and ten of the deck hands had perished. His estimate is regarded as low.

MISSING PASSENGERS OF THE J. N. WHITE

FOURTY-FIVE NOT ACCOUNTED FOR—PIERSON'S HEROIC EFFORTS TO SAVE LIVES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—"A Daily News" dispatch from New-Orleans says: "Fully forty-five of the passengers and crew of the steamer J. N. White are still missing. Of these thirty are negro laborers who took passage on the boat at the landing just above the point where the accident occurred. It is believed that at least twenty of them perished. Captain F. J. Masey, the commander of the steamer, was ill in his room at the time the steamer was discovered to be on fire. He was awakened by the alarm, and ran to the upper deck to find that retreat to the deck below was already cut off by the flames. He swung out from the upper deck on a chain and in this way reached the bank. Afterward he tried to return and assist those still on board, but discovered that he would lose his life if he persisted. He then organized a relief force from the banks and volunteered the work of the sailor Pierson, who in the yawl rescued those struggling in the water. Pierson's conduct during the confusion was that of a hero. Pushing his way through the crowd of shrieking passengers at the steamer's bow, he cut the yawl loose from its fastenings, and after a desperate struggle lowered it to the water. Four negroes jumped into the boat and cut the painter, but the sailor forced them back, and taking twenty passengers into the yawl landed them safely on shore. Then rowing back he saved twenty more. On the third trip he rescued all the negroes on board the ship, all but the remains of the steamer was the hull.

Speculating on the Rio Accident.

HOW A SHREWD CARPENTER MADE \$7,500 OUT OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (Special).—Among the victims of the accident on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at Bio were three French Canadians, Frank Gagnon, Omesine Dubuc and Joseph Phante, sons who lived in the Province of Quebec. Pierre Cloutier, who is an uneducated carpenter living at No. 606 Forty-third-st., Chicago, heard of the accident and knowing that Gagnon, Dubuc and Phante were on the train and were not among the list of those saved, went to Bio, identified the bodies and recovered the baggage checks of the victims. These were numbered 1,196, 1,145 and 1,107. Cloutier took the bodies to Chicago and saw that they were decently buried. Then obtaining a letter from a priest and providing himself with others found among the effects of the dead men, he started for Canada and visited the bereaved families. He showed them that the carpenter had been a member of the rail road management and obtained a power of attorney from the fathers of the young men. Coming West, he made a settlement with the railway officials on the basis of \$5,000 damages for each of the dead men, and received the money without litigation. He is now engaged in settling with the families, and finds himself \$7,500 ahead as a reward for his trouble. Cloutier is fifty two years old, was born at Lorette, Quebec, Canada. He came West when a child, is though uneducated, is a shrewd man, and is highly honored among the French Canadians of Chicago.

THE DOW LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 16 (Capeach).—At last the long controversy over the taxation of saloons has been settled in Ohio by a decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the Dow law. The Scott law, after a year of successful operation, was destroyed by a partisan court. The next Legislature promptly passed a law taxing saloons \$200 and \$100, the smaller tax being on the sale of wine and beer. This law was denounced by the Democrats in the campaign and assumed in the courts by the saloon men, who contributed \$50,000 to pay the most eminent lawyers in Ohio, including ex-Governor Headley. The court was divided politically on the decision, Judges Owen and Follett dissenting from their Republican associates. The new law will bring into the treasury \$1,000,000 annually, and \$100,000 to the Poor Fund and Police funds. The decision of the court relieves every city in Ohio from excessive taxation and in many cases liquidates municipal debts. In the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati and Toledo, where the population have adopted prohibition, while nearly 100 villages have adopted "dry-out saloons." The movement is now spreading to rural districts.

RAIDS BY MOONLIGHTERS.

CORN, Dec. 16.—Moonlighters have made a raid on the Kautark district. They visited fourteen houses and took a quantity of arms.

BULL-FIGHTING TO BE REVIVED IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16.—In Galvezon, the law forbidding bull-fights in the Federal District has been repealed, and the sport will be revived. An immense iron bull-ring has been constructed for the United States.

BRITISH CABINET TROUBLES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Earl of Iddesleigh, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned unexpectedly to London to-day. The Cabinet has been summoned to meet to-morrow.

ANNEXING THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—In conformity with an agreement with England the German Government has annexed several of the Solomon Islands.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha asserts that the Bulgarian delegation officially offered him the crown of Bulgaria. It is rumored that Emperor William has urged the Czar to accept Prince Ferdinand.

Count Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has informed the Bulgarian Delegation that Russia is unable to recognize Prince Ferdinand as the Bulgarian throne, or to notice any proposal on that matter emanating from the Regency.

TWO HUNDRED DACOITS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Disputes between Mandaly state that Colonel Heyland with a body of British troops recently pursued 700 dacoits and killed 200 of them. Many others were made prisoners. Stores of ammunition were seized in several places.

SHOOTING A \$50,000 RACE-HORSE.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The race-horse Palmer, who was bought in England ten years ago for \$50,000 for the royal stud at Torgau, has been sold on account of old age. He was the sire of a number of winners of German races.

FIRM TONE OF PREMIER SAGASTA.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senator Sagasta, President of the Council, denounced the revolutionary doctrines of the extreme Republican party, whose conditional offers of peace the Government was unable to accept. He warned the Republicans that their liberty depended on their own, and said that the Government would carry out its programme of reforms despite all threats of revolution.

A MOEMON SHOT BY A DEPUTY MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Deputy Calame, of Utah, received to-night a dispatch from Salt Lake City stating that Edward M. Dalton, who is indicted for bigamy, was captured last night at Salt Lake City, and was held here to stand trial for his offense. The trial is set for January 1.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN VARIOUS PLACES.

DANTON, Ohio, Dec. 16 (Special).—A destructive fire occurred in the Dayton Spice Mills last night. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. The firm carries the following insurance: Western of Pittsburgh, \$1,500; Continental of New York, \$2,000; German American, \$2,000; Niagara, \$1,500; Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, \$2,500; First Fire Marine, \$2,500; Webster of New York, \$1,500; Cincinnati Underwriters, \$2,000; British American, \$1,000; Spring Garden of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, \$2,500; and three local companies, \$1,250 each. The total insurance \$19,000 was placed yesterday.

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MCQUADE'S SENTENCE TO-DAY.

WHAT HIS COUNSEL INTEND TO DO.

THEY THINK THEY KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT SOME JURORS—MR. ROSENBERG ON THE WAR-FARE—NO MORE "BOODLE"

TRIALS TILL NEXT YEAR.

The excitement and work connected with the McQuade trial being over, the District-Attorney's office and the Court of General Sessions yesterday settled their usual aspect. Recorder Suny opened Part II. for a time, but soon adjourned court. He will sentence McQuade this morning. He has spent much time in considering what his action shall be in view of the facts.

The labors of the last few weeks in the trial had exhausted some of the prosecutors engaged in the case. Assistant-District Attorney Nicoll, who had the largest share of the labor and responsibility on the part of the prosecution, did not go to his office yesterday and Colonel Fellows also took needed rest. District-Attorney Martine spent the day at his office. He was pleased with the